



Hongkong Daily Press

SUBSCRIBER

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No. 10,447 號七十四百四千九萬一第 日七十月八年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1920. 號八廿月九年九國民華中 PRICE: \$5 PER MONTH

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TIMETABLE

WEEK DAYS		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes
8.00	9.30	10
9.30	11.00	15
11.30	12.50 p.m.	25
12.50 p.m.	2.30	10
2.30	5.00	15
5.00	5.30	10
HOLIDAY DAYS		
8.50 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes
9.00	11.00	10
11.30	12.50 noon	15
12.50 noon	1.00 p.m.	10
1.00 p.m.	2.30	15
2.30	4.00	10
4.00	4.30	10
SUNDAY		
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10.30	11.00	10
11.30	12.50 noon	15
12.50 noon	1.00 p.m.	10
1.00 p.m.	2.30	15
2.30	4.00	10
4.00	4.30	10

As on Week Days

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
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Reserve and special tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
above times, but not for special cars, the
application at the Company's Office. No
special ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes, or
by Cheque or Comptroller's Order, representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIMETABLE

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further notice.
(All previous Timetables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time
CANTON (at the Pier)	7.00	YUEH	7.15	WANG	7.30	YUEH	7.45	WANG	8.00
YUEH	7.15	WANG	7.30	YUEH	7.45	WANG	8.00	YUEH	8.15
WANG	7.30	YUEH	7.45	WANG	8.00	YUEH	8.15	WANG	8.30
YUEH	7.45	WANG	8.00	YUEH	8.15	WANG	8.30	YUEH	8.45
WANG	8.00	YUEH	8.15	WANG	8.30	YUEH	8.45	WANG	8.55
YUEH	8.15	WANG	8.30	YUEH	8.45	WANG	8.55	YUEH	9.00
WANG	8.30	YUEH	8.45	WANG	8.55	YUEH	9.00	WANG	9.10
YUEH	8.45	WANG	8.55	YUEH	9.00	WANG	9.10	YUEH	9.20
WANG	8.55	YUEH	9.00	WANG	9.10	YUEH	9.20	WANG	9.30
YUEH	9.00	WANG	9.10	YUEH	9.20	WANG	9.30	YUEH	9.40
WANG	9.10	YUEH	9.20	WANG	9.30	YUEH	9.40	WANG	9.50
YUEH	9.20	WANG	9.30	YUEH	9.40	WANG	9.50	YUEH	10.00
WANG	9.30	YUEH	9.40	WANG	9.50	YUEH	10.00	WANG	10.10
YUEH	9.40	WANG	9.50	YUEH	10.00	WANG	10.10	YUEH	10.20
WANG	9.50	YUEH	10.00	WANG	10.10	YUEH	10.20	WANG	10.30
YUEH	10.00	WANG	10.10	YUEH	10.20	WANG	10.30	YUEH	10.40
WANG	10.10	YUEH	10.20	WANG	10.30	YUEH	10.40	WANG	10.50
YUEH	10.20	WANG	10.30	YUEH	10.40	WANG	10.50	YUEH	11.00
WANG	10.30	YUEH	10.40	WANG	10.50	YUEH	11.00	WANG	11.10
YUEH	10.40	WANG	10.50	YUEH	11.00	WANG	11.10	YUEH	11.20
WANG	10.50	YUEH	11.00	WANG	11.10	YUEH	11.20	WANG	11.30
YUEH	11.00	WANG	11.10	YUEH	11.20	WANG	11.30	YUEH	11.40
WANG	11.10	YUEH	11.20	WANG	11.30	YUEH	11.40	WANG	11.50
YUEH	11.20	WANG	11.30	YUEH	11.40	WANG	11.50	YUEH	12.00
WANG	11.30	YUEH	11.40	WANG	11.50	YUEH	12.00	WANG	12.10
YUEH	11.40	WANG	11.50	YUEH	12.00	WANG	12.10	YUEH	12.20
WANG	11.50	YUEH	12.00	WANG	12.10	YUEH	12.20	WANG	12.30
YUEH	12.00	WANG	12.10	YUEH	12.20	WANG	12.30	YUEH	12.40
WANG	12.10	YUEH	12.20	WANG	12.30	YUEH	12.40	WANG	12.50
YUEH	12.20	WANG	12.30	YUEH	12.40	WANG	12.50	YUEH	1.00
WANG	12.30	YUEH	12.40	WANG	12.50	YUEH	1.00	WANG	1.10
YUEH	12.40	WANG	12.50	YUEH	1.00	WANG	1.10	YUEH	1.20
WANG	12.50	YUEH	1.00	WANG	1.10	YUEH	1.20	WANG	1.30
YUEH	1.00	WANG	1.10	YUEH	1.20	WANG	1.30	YUEH	1.40
WANG	1.10	YUEH	1.20	WANG	1.30	YUEH	1.40	WANG	1.50
YUEH	1.20	WANG	1.30	YUEH	1.40	WANG	1.50	YUEH	2.00
WANG	1.30	YUEH	1.40	WANG	1.50	YUEH	2.00	WANG	2.10
YUEH	1.40	WANG	1.50	YUEH	2.00	WANG	2.10	YUEH	2.20
WANG	1.50	YUEH	2.00	WANG	2.10	YUEH	2.20	WANG	2.30
YUEH	2.00	WANG	2.10	YUEH	2.20	WANG	2.30	YUEH	2.40
WANG	2.10	YUEH	2.20						

R. R. ROXBURGH,
Manager for China,
HONGKONG HOTEL

"What are you going to marry Marge?" he asked me
down next to him in a conspicuous
and we talked through the dance.
told afterwards that some one who
on whether he said to him:
"Are you going to marry Marge?"
which he replied:—

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee for the season 1919-1920 is as follows:—
Gentlemen.—The Committee beg to submit their report on the working of the Club and the accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1920.

The profit and loss account, after writing down the pavilion by \$6,000, shows a surplus of \$232.16, or an actual surplus of \$1,612.16, a record result for the Club.

The sum of \$3,000 has been expended in redeeming all outstanding debentures.

The Singapore war bonds have been sold and the proceeds placed to current account, your Committee being of the opinion that the money could be better employed here, although we had to suffer an unavoidable loss in exchange.

The Club now stands clear of debt with a cash balance at the Bank of \$1,001.88.

Subscriptions and entrance fees show an increase of \$1,500. 31 new playing members, 14 non-playing members and 2 subscribers having joined. There have been 20 resignations.

Cricket.—The cricket pitch has been largely re-turfed at a cost of \$130.

The Club played 22 matches, of which 12 were won, 2 drawn and 8 lost.

A list of batting and bowling averages will be found overleaf.

TENNIS.—The entries for the Annual Tournament showed an increase over last year as did also the gate receipts.

Of the two Championship events, open to all comers, the singles were won for the first time in succession by Mr. Ng Sze Kwan, who defeated Mr. M. W. Lo in the challenge round. The doubles were won by Messrs. M. W. and M. K. Lo.

The Handicap Singles "A" and "B" were won respectively by Mr. F. O. Redmond and Mr. E. W. Day.

Doubles by Major Greenaway and Arden and the Mixed Doubles by Major Bowen and Mrs. Timpa.

Miss Bowen kindly presented the prizes at the close of the Tournament.

The following members of the present Committee offer themselves for reelection:—Messrs. F. Maitland, T. E. Pearce, R. Hancock, G. R. Sayer, C. Blaker, and Rev. H. S. Croft-Rees, R.N. Additional members will be required and Messrs. H. A. Nisbet, R. L. D. Woodhouse, and Major Baginall have consented to stand for election. Will those members who wish to propose any others, kindly send in names to the Hon. Secretary not later than October 2nd.

The annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Tuesday, October 21st, 1920, at 5.30 p.m., to receive the statement of accounts as attached hereto, to elect officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any general business, &c.

The value of new debentures of \$50 each, up to a total sum of \$30,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum redeemable after five years by annual drawings of 20 per cent. of the total sum, is a large amount if funds allow, with the money obtained by the above-mentioned issue of debentures to erect a new two-storied pavilion.

Committee.—Messrs. F. Maitland (President), T. E. Pearce, R. Hancock, G. R. Sayer, C. Blaker, Capt. E. H. Gray, Rev. H. S. Croft-Rees, R.N.
By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENSHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 21st, 1920.

BATTING AVERAGES 1919-1920.

Batsman	Innings	Not out	Total runs	Score	Average
E. J. R. Mitchell	25	3	831	102	36.13
C. Blaker	22	3	537	89	29.83
E. W. Day	21	1	437	119	21.85
T. E. Pearce	13	0	378	63	29.83
A. B. Roworth	12	2	172	45	17.20
A. B. Brad	10	2	208	50	14.83
F. G. de	10	2	143	29	11.92

Under 10 Innings and over 4 Innings.

Batsman	Innings	Not out	Total runs	Score	Average
A. A. O'Brien	5	1	321	123	60.20
R. B. Hancock	6	1	321	126	64.20
J. D. Humphreys	5	3	86	35	17.20
C. C. Stark	4	2	46	18	23.00
A. E. Wood	5	1	74	43	18.50
A. Burnie	2	0	103	21	17.16
R. A. Green	6	0	83	29	13.83
W. W. Mackenzie	6	1	84	27	12.80
R. P. Thurlfield	6	1	56	10	9.83
P. J. Jones	5	2	29	8	9.83
F. Sutton	3	2	57	19	9.83
D. E. Donnelly	3	4	16	6	6.16
A. K. McKean	4	0	12	6	3.00
J. Salkie	4	0	4	9	1.00
L. D. McNicoll	4	1	1	1	0.33

B.B.O. BOWLING AVERAGES 1919-1920.

Bowler	Over	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. W. Day	201.4	42	728	61	14.28
H. A. Brad	170.9	18	635	38	16.71
D. E. Donnelly	321.2	23	809	29	27.80
T. E. Pearce	281.3	150	3	30.00	

Under 10 Innings and over 4 Innings.

Bowler	Over	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. Stalker	10	3	84	7	12.00
A. Burnie	33.4	139	7	19.86	
E. G. Lammert	25	3	163	6	20.29
J. D. Humphreys	46	2	222	10	22.20
P. G. de	21	1	92	5	21.00
A. B. Roworth	14	0	73	1	73.00

Not out.—J. R. Mironie.
Checked by E. W. Day.

GOLF NOTES.

(By 200M.)

We have done a good deal of talking recently about the Men's Championship, but what of the ladies? Are they having a Championship this year? Apparently there is no ladies' fixture card, or if there is it is so jealously guarded that its existence is unknown to the majority. As for the ladies, during the forthcoming season are the mixed foursomes of October 11th and again on December 27th. Lady golfers at home, these days, are so frigidly kept and thorough with their organization that it is a surprise to find the ladies of Hongkong so far behind the times. Of course, one must make allowances for the climate, but it is not always going to be hot, and with the advent of the cold weather, that feeling of inactivity will give way to one of keenness, so unless the ladies' Committee give a "move up," I am afraid their season will not be very successful. Incidentally, I hear the Ladies' Golf Union have fixed the "scratch" score for the Main Course at 78, which to my mind is a pretty stiff figure. However, I presume that as long as there are ladies of the standard of Miss Cecil Leitch, and the L.G.U. refuse to put them behind the scratch mark, then ladies' scratch scores will be exceedingly low and consequently handicaps will be high in the majority of cases. I imagine that any lady handicapped under the L.G.U. will be about equal with a man of similar handicap. Certainly this will be so at Fanling, if the ladies abide by the L.G.U.'s decision and handicap accordingly. I must say I do not envy the Committee their job; it will be a difficult one.

Proper fixture cards, the men's is not altogether free from criticism. For instance, there is no mention of any inter-Club matches, which is disappointing. I think most certainly that a fixture ought to be arranged against a Service team. The fact that most of the Service men would not take away the keenness from such a match. In my opinion the average player is too fond of playing against the same men week after week, a fact which does not tend to improve one's golf. Inter-Club matches drag one out of his groove and thereby improve the standard of play in a club. Although we have not lots of Clubs to arrange matches with, yet one could suggest a number of matches apart from the Service. Of course inter-Port matches are big affairs, and not easily arranged on account of the distance apart of the Ports, but would it not be possible for Canton to raise a team if we challenged them? The matches would be played on handicap. After all, Fanling is only 34 hours from Canton by express.

I criticised the ladies for their lack of enthusiasm, but the men are just as bad. We do not seem able to realize that the War is over. Do let us shake ourselves and try to anyhow.

I was never particularly struck with the Men's Clubhouse at Fanling and I do not suppose I am the only one, but it struck me that the interior could easily be improved. In the first instance there are no boards giving the names of the various winners of such competitions as the Captain's Cup, the Championship, etc. I realize that the original boards were lost with all records in the unfortunate fire at Happy Valley, when the Clubhouse was burnt down, but one blow should not knock us out. Accurate records for many years back could surely be obtained from some of the members. Secondly, there ought to be photos of previous Captains, and most certainly one of the original Committee responsible for the laying out of the Fanling Course. Admittedly it is rather late to obtain the group now, and the only solution would be for one of the members of that Committee to take it upon himself to collect photos of each individual and have them hung in one frame. Lastly, I framed like of members giving their respective handicaps, which would be a useful adornment to the walls. Perhaps I am wrong in suggesting an expenditure of money on unnecessary things when the Committee need all the money they can get for necessities. However, there is nothing to prevent some of our older members becoming public benefactors. It is such a pity to delay these things until one actually retires. I should feel very proud, and contented were I able to sit in an easy chair in the Clubhouse and gaze at the Championship board, as I drank my whisky and soda, reading names of old friends and recalling old struggles on the course, and to see written at the top of the board, "Presented by Zediac." But, alas, I must wait, it is not yet my turn.

At the last meeting of the Rules Committee certain amendments were made. Would it not be possible to have them posted in the various Clubhouses? There is a right to some arguments during the Championship, especially regarding the rule about "low balls." It would be as well to make it quite clear beforehand whether competitors are to adhere to the 1919 Rules or the latest ones.

I made an unfortunate mistake in my notes last week regarding the entries for the Championship. I should have said it was open to players with a handicap of under 10, not 10 and under. My sincerest apologies to the "Tenners," and may they all be down to nine before October 17th.

No doubt many are wondering what has happened to the Ladies' Championship. Well, the Committee have not yet decided on the conditions of play and entry, but I understand something definite will be published shortly. In any case, entries did not close on September 20th, in accordance with the fixture card.

Nineteen cards were taken out for the Procy Pool during the week ending 30th inst. but only two were returned. Mr. R. M. Smith was the winner with 6 down and Mr. A. E. Wood second with 6 down.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S INTERESTING MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion to discuss the rules of the newly-formed Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association. Mr. R. Hancock presided and there were also present Dr. W. J. Woodman, Major Greenaway, and Messrs. A. O. Brown and Un Hui Fan.

LETTER FROM SHANGHAI.

A letter from the Shanghai Association was read and was to the effect that Hongkong's invitation had been accepted and that the team would come down in November. The best team available would be chosen and if possible Hongkong's suggestion that each port be represented by two pairs and two singles, making eight matches in all would be adopted. A copy of the Shanghai Association's rules were enclosed, and a further statement was made to the effect that Shanghai was not aware at what date the cricket team would leave. If possible, both teams intended coming at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN said that a mail was expected in to-day and it would be best to defer reply till they heard from Singapore as to whether a cricket team was coming up. If no intimation was received they could then wire to Shanghai. The inter-port cricket would take place on November 8th and would be a three-days' match. The tennis team could meet after the cricket match and Shanghai could then have some practice.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. Woodman, Major Greenaway, Mr. H. A. Nesbit and Mr. Ng Sze Kwong was formed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, keeping an eye on players, and arranging for practice matches. The same procedure is being followed in regard to cricket.

The rules of the Association were then discussed.

A general meeting will be held in October 18th, prior to which the secretaries of the various tennis clubs will be furnished with copies of the rules.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

A TIENTSIN COMMENT.

The Peking and Tientsin Times, in the course of an article on the Hongkong University, says:—

In attempting to suggest a possible field for future activity we are under the disability of not knowing the precise status of the University. It is a British and Dominion University. Are its Degrees and Matriculations recognized by the United Kingdom and the Dominions? If so, would it not be a convenience not only to British Schools in which Chinese are educated, but also to those schools where young Britons are taught, if the Hongkong University undertook the duties of an examining body for the Far East? Not only should such a step make the University known far and wide throughout China, it should also establish a recognized standard of elementary and Secondary Education on Western lines in the Far East. So far as Chinese students are concerned, it might be desirable to make the examination conform as far as possible to the requirements of the Chinese Ministry of Education, always bearing in mind that each examination should be regarded as a stepping stone in Western Education, with a view to a University course in Hongkong or in Europe. A system of Local Examinations has, we believe, been inaugurated by Hongkong University, but so far it appears to have received but little support, pointing in our opinion to lack of co-operation between the University and British Educationalists in China. To the best of our belief, more over, Chinese language and literature are compulsory subjects in all Hongkong Local Examinations, which is desirable in the case of Chinese candidates, but out of the question for British children.

The main aim of the University, however, should be to get into closer touch with British educational institutions throughout China, co-operating with them as our British Universities co-operate with and assist Secondary Schools in the United Kingdom. That some efforts have been made in this direction we do not doubt, but the failure of the University to fulfil the expectations that were formed regarding it when it was founded indicates that they have not met with much success. Every British School in China which provides its pupils with a Secondary Education should be regarded as a recruiting ground for the University, and its standards and facilities should be kept constantly before the Staff and the students.

In regard to funds, the Colony can hardly be expected to bear the entire expense of supporting the University, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that the British Government should consider, when the time comes apportioning some of the Boxer Indemnity for the purpose. Post-graduate scholarships to British Universities would probably make the University more attractive to the Chinese, and it is not impossible that the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, if desirable to restore its prestige, that there is a real need for such an institution as Hongkong has attempted to provide, is beyond dispute. Why it has so far failed to meet that need satisfactorily will perhaps be disclosed when the full Report of the Commission is made public.

BREAKING INTO GODOWN.

CHINESE CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's yesterday, Inspector Kent charged a Chinese youth with attempting to break into godown No. 27, Praya East at 1.30 p.m. on Sunday.

The man denied the charge and said that he had walked all the way from West Point into Wanchai, and feeling tired, he rested outside the door of the godown. The police arrested him for no cause whatever.

Inspector Kent said that Mr. Moriama, who was the keeper of the godown, was passing the godown in a tram car, when he saw the defendant acting in a suspicious manner outside the godown. He went to No. 2 Police Station, which was near by, and reported the matter. A detective was sent out with him, and the defendant was arrested.

Mr. Moriama said that he saw the defendant standing with his back to the godown door. He had his hands behind his back working what appeared to him to be an iron bar which had been inserted into the padlock.

A Chinese detective said that he accompanied Mr. Moriama to the godown, where the latter pointed out the defendant to him. Defendant was standing with his back to the godown door, and about a foot from him, on a stone ledge, witness found an iron bar.

The two locks on the godown door bore scratches on them. Witness took the defendant to the station.

Inspector Kent took the Magistrate that one of the two locks on the godown door was so badly spoiled that it could not now be opened.

The Magistrate enquired from the defendant about the bar, and he said he knew nothing about it.

Inspector Kent said that when he questioned the defendant he said that he picked up the bar on the road. The defendant had no previous convictions. The godown door was previously broken into. On the first occasion several men were arrested in West Point. On a subsequent occasion no arrest was effected, and the stolen property was not recovered.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

MAN RESISTS ARREST.

Inspector Willis charged a Chinese before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of 73 units of prepared non-government opium. The defendant said that the drug was given to him by a sailor friend whom he met in a tea house, to carry for him. He did not know what it was.

The Inspector said that the defendant was arrested in First Street at 8 p.m. on Sunday. He was carrying the opium in a sashman kit bag, which he opened. When the constable attempted to examine the contents of the bag, the defendant put up a few lights, but was overpowered and removed to the station.

Replying to the Magistrate, the Inspector said that he did not know what the defendant did, but he judged from his appearance that he was a seaman. He was either taking the opium to a ship or smuggling it into the Colony.

The Inspector added that the constable received certain information which made him go to First Street where he saw the defendant and two other men, who ran away as soon as they saw the constable. The defendant was the man who was actually carrying the opium. There was no doubt that the other two men were accomplices.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six months' hard labour, and \$5,000 fine, or in default a further four months' imprisonment.

LOOKING FOR WORK.

POLICE TO ASSIST EUROPEAN.

A 17-year-old European youth, named John Thomson, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball yesterday, with being a vagrant. He told the Magistrate that he was a carpenter by profession, but was at present out of work.

The Magistrate: You must try and find employment. I have, sir, but it is difficult.

The Magistrate: I will leave you in the charge of the police, who will give you every opportunity to find work. You will be confined to the house of detention for seven days, during which time you will be allowed to go out and find work.

He told the defendant informed as to vacancies, or of places where vacancies were likely to exist.

The Inspector promised to do his best.

CHINESE SOLDIER'S REVOLVER.

TO PROTECT HIMSELF.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Magistrate's yesterday, with the unlawful possession of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition on board the "L. A. Wong".

The defendant said that he was a Chinese soldier, and was on his way from Hunan to Benaul. He produced a letter from his commanding officer, which stated that defendant was on his way to Benaul under orders to bring the officer's family to Benaul. The revolver was given to him to be used for self-protection in an unsettled country.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered the confiscation of the revolver and ammunition.

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HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.

MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and is reliable.

HEAVY GAS ENGINE OIL: A premium oil of moderate body for Water-cooled engines of medium size and speed.

Suitable for MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR BOATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD

PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ATTACHE CASES, COMPRESSED FIBRE

SQUARE BAGS, TRUNKS,

BONNET BOXES, CABIN TRUNKS,

VISITING CASES, DRESS CASES,

SUIT CASES,

ALL WOOL RUGS, ETC., ETC.

Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters

Telephone 346

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

17, BARNARD STREET, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD
AND
MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

THE
ANNUAL FETE & SALE
OF WORK

will be held in
GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS
on
SATURDAY, NOV. 6th.
FROM 2 TO 7 P.M.
Adults 30 Cts.
Children 10 Cts. [1548]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
RE "ADOPHAK" VOY. 4-HOME.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SAIGON.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored as Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 4th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance what-so-ever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Hongkong, September 27th, 1920. [1547]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

RE "COLOMBIA" VOY. 16-OUT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored as Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Oct. 2nd, at 10 A.M. and Oct. 4th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Hotel Managers.
Hongkong, September 27th, 1920. [1548]

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
OF JAPAN.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF JAPAN will be played on the Links of the Kona Golf Club at Kona, Kona, on SATURDAY, October 2nd.

Entries must be received by the Honorary Secretary on or before October 1st. All Players with a handicap of ten or under eligible.

S. D. DAVIES,
Hon. Secretary,
49, Marina Machi,
Kobe, Japan.
[1548]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. (equal to 3/4 per Share) in respect of the current year on the Interim Ordinary Shares.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 4/4 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after THURSDAY, October 7th, 1920, at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, September 27th, to WEDNESDAY, October 27th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1920. [1546]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st, to the 27th, October, 1920, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. W. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1920. [1519]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. H. R. B. HANCOCK has been Admitted a Partner in our Firm as from this date.

STEWART BROS.
Hongkong, September 27th, 1920. [1536]

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK as a Partner in our Firm ceased by operation of time on the 27th of September, 1920.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
11, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, September 27th, 1920. [1537]

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned script for SHARES in the under-noted Companies, the Securities of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY'S SHARES stolen.

Script No.	Holder's Name
2017	50 28301/28450 C. P. Chater
7580	100 37084/37133 M. S. Sassoon
8538	100 42889/42938 Li Chok Yum
5310	25 1231/75 12345/54 S. Fenwick
5911	25 59049/117 H. H. Fenwick
7754	9 84737/785 S. Fenwick
8411	3 71241/243 R. Mitchell
6235	15 44700/934 Mrs. E. O. Champenowice
7789	4 66739/6743 F. H. Hodge & A. F. Harris

7755 9 64736/774 H. H. Fenwick
H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES.
Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang 9003/27,
5001/23 3/334/7, 32367/81, 26995/27019,
40719/717.

(Signed) FRED ELLIS,
c/o FRED ELLIS & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1538]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MR. A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER, will REMOVE to No. 3, D'ARVILLE STREET, (below the Coronet Theatre) on OCTOBER 1st, 1920.

Mrs. DA ROCHA desires to avail herself of this opportunity to thank his numerous supporters, and to request the continuation of their patronage.

[1534]

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

WE beg to notify our patrons that we are commencing the above as from 1st October, 1920.

We aspire to render first-class Service at reasonable rates.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1510]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

THE 32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Ltd. (top floor) by kind permission on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1920, at 5.45 P.M.

Business.
Passing of Annual Balance Sheet, election of Officers—i.e. Secretary, Treasurer and Committee.

To consider any business in the interest of the Club.

G. GEERARD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 27th, 1920. [1540]

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
at the
KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL
(By kind permission of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir R. E. STURGES, K.C.M.G.)
On MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, at 5.45 P.M.
Kowloon Residents specially invited. [1533]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27th, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 20th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1920. [1546]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, at 6.15 P.M. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Teluk Road and Lee Home Street (Macao Hall Premises).

Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, September 17th, 1920. [1491]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$100 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in length and are prepaid.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the advertisement is not accompanied by cash.

Advertisements requiring their advertisement under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Lectures are lying at this Office for
68 Boxes P. Q. AD. AP. AW.

INTERESTED—Your letter received with out address. Write again. Will settle.—E.S.K. [65]

POSITION WANTED.—By a youth as SALESMAN in an English Store. Experience for the last 5 years in Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cigars and Tobacco. Reply Box AZ, Daily Press Office. [64]

WANTED.—Englishman. Highest Credentials. Seek Position with Commercial House. Preferably Hongkong, South Australia, English Commercial Wholesale and Retail Experience. Reply Box BA, Daily Press Office. [66]

WANTED.—Married couple. English. desire FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT during whole or part of 1921, Peak or middle level. Please reply to Box BR, Daily Press Office. [67]

R. A. O. B.
HARRY BRITTELL LODGE No. 2680.
A WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE
will be held in connection with the Lodge on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1920, in the R.A. THEATRE.

Victoria Barracks, Commencing at 7.30 P.M., sharp.
Entrance Fee 50 Cents.
Refreshments Provided. Band in Attendance.
F. CLAPHAM,
Hon. Secretary.
[1541]

C. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,

H.M.S. "SANDPIPER".
Length between perpendiculars 100 ft.
Breadth, extreme 20 ft.
Depth in Hold (To Keel to upper edge of Upper Deck) 5 ft. 9 in.
(Planking underside)

Tonnage according to Tonnage Not Gross measured British Tons 85 tons
Nominal Displacement 85 tons
At mean draft 2 ft.
Present mean draft 2 ft. 0 in.

(Where Hongkong Built When 1898)
By whom In Sections by Yarrow & Co.
Material of Construction Steel
Wood Deck Sheathing, Fittings in Cabin, Messes, etc.
Iron Deck Fittings, etc.
Steel Hull, Bulwark, Fittings, etc.
Decks, names of Main, Hold and Battery Decks.
Armour—Nil.

As the new line.
A detailed List of Fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Constructor, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel will be open to inspection from the 18th Sept. to the day of sale inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting plans can be obtained with full Particulars and Conditions of Sale on application to the Auctioneers.

On presenting this order to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the person named therein will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HUGHES
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, September 14th, 1920. [1485]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(A FRENCH BANK)
CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS
Fr. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE IN ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars—
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd.
[1488]

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., 2/F.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1920.

PLACE NAMES IN THE COLONY

THE very interesting proposal is made in *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, by Professor G. C. MOORE-SMITH of Sheffield University, that steps should be taken to form a Dictionary of the Place-names of the Empire, so far as they are of European origin, with a view to putting on record the circumstances under which these place names were bestowed. That names like Melbourne, Pietermaritzburg, Somerset, Baltimore, Auckland, Durban, Hudson's Bay, embrace history of interest both to the Overseas inhabitant and to those at home, needs no demonstration, as the Professor observes. It will readily occur to residents in Hongkong that a great deal of interesting history must be enshrined in our own place names, such as Aberdeen, Stanley, Repulse Bay, Sulphur Channel, Kelle's Island, Cape d'Aguilar, etc., and also in our street names. How very few of us know anything of the history enshrined in the names of so many of our streets! The city itself was named Victoria after the reigning monarch of the times when the Colony was ceded to Great Britain; but what do we know, or assume, about "Aberdeen"? No Scotsman could recognise any resemblance between the place formerly known as Shek-pai-wan and the "Granite City" of his native land. We are not ourselves well versed as to the origin of many of these place names, but we assume that the meaning of this place as Aberdeen was intended as a compliment to Lord Aberdeen who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the latter part of the last century. Strangely, we presume, was named after another Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley (the Earl of Derby of Disraeli's Cabinet). Who can tell us the origin of the name Repulse Bay? We have a vague impression that it is associated with the wreck of a man-o-war, but we are at the moment unable to verify it. In the very early days of the Colony, Europeans called the place Shallow Water Bay—Sulphur

Channel recalls Sir Edward Belcher's "Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur" in which it is written: "We landed on Monday, the 25th January, 1841, at fifteen minutes past eight a.m., and being the bond-fide first possessors, His Majesty's health was drunk with three cheers on Possession Point." The squadron under Sir J. G. BAXTER arrived the following day, and took formal possession of the island. Our place names perpetuate the name of Belcher in Belcher's Bay and Belcher's Street, but we look in vain for any place named after Commodore Sir J. G. BAXTER. There are quite a number of games which remind us of the early days of the Colony and of the troubles before its cession. Gough Street, for example, speaks to us of the leader of the British forces who was in the act of accepting the surrender of Canton in 1841 when the British Civil Commissioner decided to accept a pecuniary ransom in lieu of the occupation of the city. It was Gough, too, who led an expedition up the Yangtze and captured Chinkiang. Lord Gough, Baron of Chitlingham, is probably the only English peer who has adopted a Chinese name as part of his title. Mount Gough on the Peak is another reminder of him, while Mount Parker was named in honour of the Admiral who was associated with Gough in his military enterprises. Seymour Street is intended, if we mistake not, to honour Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR who conducted the naval hostilities which led to the capture of Canton in 1856, and not Admiral Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, who led the expedition for the relief of the Legations at Peking in the Boxer rising of 1900. Morrison Hill reminds us of the pioneer Protestant Missionary to China and of his brilliant son who rendered such valuable service as an interpreter to the early British diplomatic missions. In Elliot Crescent we have, we suppose, our only reminder of Captain CHARLES ELLIOT, R.N., the first Superintendent of Trade and ex-officio Governor of the island. Pottinger Street reminds us of Sir HENRY POTTINGER, the first regularly appointed Governor. His successor, Sir J. F. DAVIS, has his name perpetuated by a little street at Kennedy Town as well as in Mount Davis. Calne Road reminds us of Major CALNE, the first Chief Magistrate of the island, who administered the Government in the absence of the Governor. We have a Mercer Street to remind us of one of our earliest Colonial Secretaries; a Staveland Street which reminds us of General STAVELAND who was Lieut.-Governor of Hongkong in 1848. Then there are Bonham Road and Bonham Strand reminding us of Sir S. G. BONHAM who was Governor from 1845 to 1853; Jersey Street to remind us of Major-General V. JERVIS who administered the Government in 1851. Sir JOHN BOWRING is recalled by Bowrington Canal and Bowrington Road; Robinson Road, Kennedy Road, Macdonnell Road, Austin Road, Cameron Road, Des Voeux Road, Barker Road, Gascoigne Road, Bowen Road, Black's Link, Blake Pier, Nathan Road, Lugard Road, May Road—all remind us of men who have governed the Colony. We believe the only Governor who has not been so honoured was Sir JOHN POMEY HENNESSY, and the omission may be regarded as speaking eloquently of what was thought of his administration. Albert Road was doubtless so named in honour of Queen Victoria's Consort; Connaught Road is a reminder of the visits paid to the Colony by H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. In other street names we have those of some of our merchant princes, perpetuated, such as Jardine's Bazaar, Matheson Street, Leckwith Street, Irving Street, Greenon Street, Gilman's Bazaar, Ezra's Lane, Douglas Street, Sharp Street, Duddell Street, Beard Street and many others. Then we have Jackson Road to remind us of Sir THOMAS JACKSON, whose name is imperishably associated with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; a Suberland Street which recalls the years spent in the Colony by Sir THOMAS SUBERLAND who for so many years afterwards filled the position of Chairman of the P. & O. Company; we have Chater Road and Catchick Street named in honour of Sir PAUL CHATER. We have a Lamont Lane to remind us of the constructor of our first docks. Some of our Civil servants are remembered in the same way, as for example, Pedder Street, Rumsey Street and Chatham Road. There are many more names in the list which have interesting associations with the history of the Colony and it would be a pity not to preserve this interest for future residents by the compilation of a Dictionary of Place-names while it is yet possible to glean from some source or other the necessary particulars. Who will undertake it?

One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of the Supreme Court, has returned to the Colony after long leave spent at home.

The 7th Punjab, who have been in the Colony for six years, are leaving for India about the first week in November.

Swimming sports for the schools of the Colony will be held this afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club. H.E. the Governor will present the prizes at a clock.

We are informed by the Hon. Secretary of the Chinese Recreation Club that the value of the Cup presented by Messrs. Peter Dawson, Ltd., of Glasgow and won by Mr. Ng Sze Kwong, was £50 (Fifty pounds) not £20 as reported.

The former German employees of the Tientsin Pukow Railway have applied for the payment of a gratuity in respect to their dismissal and of travelling allowances home. The request was referred to the Ministry of Communications which rejected it on the ground that all agreements with German nationals were annulled by China's declaration of war.

A Japanese contemporary says that in a determination to enlarge and keep up to date the library of the late Dr. Morrison, the family of Baron Iwasaki have decided to open an Oriental Investigation Office in connection with the library. The library with its office of investigation and the entire collection of books, will be open to the public as soon as the new library building is completed.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Men's Club and the Catholic Union a magazine, *The Book*, is to be issued monthly in Hongkong, beginning from October 1st. It aims at giving expression to Catholic public opinion in the Colony on all subjects of Catholic interest, as well as keeping the Catholic community au courant of all matters of public concern throughout the world.

A fire broke out at No. 93, Queen's Road West, a riding floor over a lane, at 1 a.m., yesterday. The flames spread rapidly, and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived, the house was so well alight that it was impossible to save it. Attention was accordingly turned to the adjoining houses, and these were saved. No. 93, the roof of which collapsed, was completely gutted before the flames were got under control and eventually extinguished.

A sea turtle 6 feet long and 5 feet wide, is reported in Japanese papers to have been caught by the people of Yoshizaki-mura in Mieken, south of Osaka. "The monster's mouth was 12 inches in diameter. The village people believe that the turtle is 10,000 years old, the traditional limit set as the life of a turtle. The proverb says, 'The stork lives for 1,000 years and the turtle for 10,000.' This is why artificial representations of storks and turtles are given at weddings, New Year, and other happy occasions."

In connection with the famine relief work, Mr. Liang Hsihyi, who is taking a prominent part, is reported in the Chinese Press to have made the following suggestions: Conservancy works in the Northern Provinces have been seriously neglected, therefore most of the diseased soldiers and the people in the famine stricken areas should be recruited to start the work on a large scale. Many rivers should be dredged and weirs and dams should be constructed in different places to prevent floods. 2. Bridges should be repaired and highways constructed all over the country; and the Ministry of Communications should be asked to extend its railway projects, etc. 3. In the North the people have suffered from continual droughts and locusts. It is therefore imperative that canals should be dug everywhere so as to irrigate the rice and other fields. 4. Agricultural methods should undergo a complete reform, and the productive capacity of the land should be greatly improved. 5. Steps should be taken to encourage industry, and capitalists should be induced to invest their money in various industrial enterprises. 6. Industrial institutions should be erected in various centres to accommodate the poor.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The Manila Observatory wired at 2.30 a.m. yesterday:
Typhoon in about 150 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., moving N.
Typhoon in about 151 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

The American Consulate-General received the telegram quoted below from the Manila Observatory at 4.45 p.m. yesterday:
Typhoon in about 151 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.
Typhoon or cyclone East of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, filling up.
Typhoon or cyclone E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.W. or N.

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT.

BRITISH GENERAL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, September 25th.
An official statement announced that an attempt has been made to assassinate Major-General E. P. Strickland, C.B., at Cork.

The attempt was frustrated by General Strickland, who was not injured, returning the fire, it is believed, effectively.

GENERAL STRICKLAND RETURNS FIRE.

General Strickland commands the Cork Division. He was motoring at six in the evening from the barracks to the city, when he was fired on by a number of men. His driver was wounded, and the car was riddled with bullets. General Strickland returned the fire and hit a man who was either killed or wounded as he was carried off.

NEW INQUISITION METHODS.
NEW YORK JOURNAL'S STARTLING SUGGESTION.

LONDON, September 27th.
A telegram from the New York Nation, announcing the completion of the Committee of Hundred to enquire into Ireland, while claiming that the internal affairs of one nation profoundly affect those of every other, namely admit that Americans live in glass houses and have not solved negro problems, that the record in Haiti and San Domingo is wickedly imperialistic, and that 3,000 innocent Haitians have been done to death. It, therefore, declares that it would welcome a reciprocal English enquiry in this connection.

AEROPLANE FACTORY
BLAZE.

127 MACHINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, September 25th.
A disastrous fire broke out at the Maynard side aeroplane works at Woking this afternoon. One hundred and twenty-seven aeroplanes have been reported to have been already destroyed.

The fire is still burning.

AERIAL ACCIDENT.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED NEAR HARROW.

LONDON, September 25th.
While pleasure-cruising near Harrow, at noon, to-day, an aeroplane, containing six persons, crashed.

Three men, including the pilot, and two women were killed outright. A girl was badly injured. The machine was smashed.

TO LOWER PRICES.

SERIOUS EFFORT BY TREASURY.

LONDON, September 25th.
It is reported that the bank rate will be raised in the near future. The decision is taken in the hope that the large stocks of goods at present held back will be placed on the market, thus reducing the prices.

It is stated that the Treasury is now determined to make a serious effort to restrict the activities of speculators and compel merchants to disgorge their accumulated stocks. At present the bank rate is 7 per cent.

MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 25th.

The prices of woollens, clothing, shoes and food are also expected to decline. Several of the largest clothiers have already made a reduction of 25 per cent. The present movement will reduce the excessive cost of living and become general throughout the country.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN SEATS.

STOCKHOLM, September 24th.
The General Election results so far show that 102 Riksdag members have been elected, namely, 68 Social Democrats, 57 Conservatives, 30 candidates of the Agrarian Union Parties, 34 Liberals, and 3 Left Socialists.

The Social Democrats have lost 7 seats, the Left Socialists 5, and the Liberals 11, while the Conservatives gained 12 and the Agrarians 9.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.
ASSUMES OFFICE IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
After a short conference with M. Millerand, Senator Leygues was entrusted with the portfolio as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers remain in office.

M. MILLERAND'S PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

PARIS, September 25th.

M. Millerand, in a message to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, condemns all domestic dissensions, in order that France may concentrate its whole attention to the development of her greatness and prosperity, and affirms that his election shows that the country is determined to pursue, at home and abroad, the policy which he had followed for the last eight months and which he will continue with more vigour and continuity.

The President declares that the Treaty of Versailles must be strictly executed in complete agreement with the Allies. He says that the French democracy places its legitimate hopes on the progress of the League of Nations. The French Colonies have repaid abundantly their debt to France which recognises this by associating them more closely with her political and moral life.

The message declares that one of the results, and not the least desired, of the war should be the reduction of military service consistent with the needs of national defence, and concludes that France has resumed the work of peace with fervent ardour, setting an example and gaining the admiration of the whole world.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, September 24th.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a vote of confidence by 307 votes to 80 in the new Cabinet at an extraordinary session.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.
MEASURE TO ENSURE CONTINUITY.

PARIS, September 25th.

An important step of a far-reaching character has just been taken in the administration of the French Colonies in order to ensure continuity of Colonial policy, which, owing to frequent changes of Governments, runs the risk of being overlooked.

M. Sarraut, the Colonial Minister, has re-elected the Superior Council of the Colonies consisting of 146 members—mainly ex-Governors—which so far was supposed to advise the Colonial Minister when requested but has not been called on to do so during the last thirty-four years.

This Council has now been split up into three separate bodies, namely, a High Council, composed of former Ministers and ex-Governors-General, which will inform the Colonial Minister on policy, especially as regards native administration; secondly, an Economic Council, including ex-Colonial Deputies, planters and Colonial producers, which will deal with the development of Colonial resources; thirdly, a Legislative Council, including home and Colonial legislators, which will deal with conflicting local customs and complicated legal situations and prevent hasty legislation.

U. S. IMMIGRANTS.
SERIOUS CONGESTION AT ELLIS ISLAND.

NEW YORK, September 24th.

Mr. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, is going to Washington to try and find a remedy for the terrible congestion at Ellis Island. He declared that he might even ask the State Department to hold up passports, in order to prevent further paralysis of the immigrant system. The situation reached its climax on September 22nd, when two thousand relatives and friends of over 3,000 immigrants broke down the iron gates in endeavouring to obtain the release of aliens.

VACATION STRIKE.
FIZZLES OUT IN THE STATES.

WILKESBARRE, September 27th.

The so-called vacation strike in the anthracite coal regions has been called off, and the miners are resuming on September 28th.

NEW BOLSHIEVIST TUNE.
DELEGATE'S DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT AT RIGA.

LONDON, September 25th.

While the Poles continue the pursuit of the Bolsheviks southwards of Pripiet, the Riga Peace Conference yesterday got a grip on the realities of the situation. M. Joffe, the chief delegate, dramatically announced that the Soviet was prepared to abandon the demands for the reduction of the Polish army, disarmament, and cessation of war industries, also railway privileges through Poland. The Bolsheviks are prepared to agree to an armistice with a line considerably seaward to the Curzon line, leaving Eastern Galicia in the hands of the Poles, with a subsequent referendum as regards the form of government.

The Soviet demands, however, Polish recognition of the independence of the Ukraine, Lithuania and White Russia.

RED ARMY REORGANISATION.

HELSINKI, September 25th.

The Russian Soviet is re-organising the Red Army. The supreme command has been offered to M. Trotsky, with M. Podvoisky as his assistant.

M. RYASANOFF.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 25th.

M. D. Rysanoff, the well-known Russian Communist, is coming to Great Britain as successor to M. Kamskoff, who was refused permission to return. M. Rysanoff is a Doctor of Medicine and is reputed to be largely responsible for finishing Kerensky's regime. He is one of the leaders of the Third Internationale.

M. Kamskoff's successor, M. Rysanoff, arrived in London last night.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

MARSEILLE, September 24th.

M. Clemenceau has sailed for India.

U. S. MAIL BANDITS.

MAKE OFF WITH BOOTY.

SOCRAMENTO, (Indiana), September 24th.

Two bandits held up the United States mail motor-car and escaped in a motor-car with mail valued from five to twenty thousand dollars.

HUMOUR IN CRIME.

TRUNK JOKE IN PAIRS.

Bolsheviks may threaten the downfall of existing institutions, the high cost of living may still distress the housewife, but Parisians—or those who remain after the temporary exodus of 1,000,000 people during one week-end—retain their perennial gaiety. The latest joke is the trunk joke. Nothing shows the difference between French and British mentality more strongly than the public attitude towards crime. Elvly but relentlessly French justice accumulates proof against the prisoner, who is at length condemned or acquitted, in most cases long after the case would have been disposed of in England. But, however horrible the crime to the French humorist that is no reason why it should not be the subject of jest, if it is remotely susceptible to his wit. The sheer repetition of murders alleged against Landro, the French "Bluebeard," has made him almost more fantastically humorous than criminal in the eyes of the average French. And the latest cause célèbre, in which Madame Bessarbo has confessed to the slaughter of her husband whose body she packed in a trunk, which was then despatched to Nancy, has led to the creation of endless situations. Landro, in one instance, is represented as exclaiming, after reading the account of the Bessarbo case, "When I am acquitted she shall be my next fiancée."

But it is the homely trunk itself, which artists and journalists mainly employ to provide the holiday public with grim jests. The newspapers teem with sketches on the subject. In the midst of the packing by the wife the husband's friend arrives breathless, to assure himself of his safety. The baggage superintendent remarks that suspicious heavy trunks had better be charged at passenger rates, and so on. But, as so often, the true story is the best. Perhaps inspired by the Bessarbo case, a Paris detective hid in a trunk to apprehend an *escapade* whom he saw actually stealing silk in a store. His movements were heard by the thief, who, from force of his older habit of honesty, shouted, "Hello! Thief!" Pretending guilt, the detective allowed himself to be taken to the police station, where the trunks were quickly turned.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

There was a good audience present at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Bandman Comedy Co. repeated their opening night's success. "Nothing but the Truth" which proved as highly diverting as on the previous occasion.

To-night the Company present "Sacred and Profane Love."

TRY MY JOB FOR A DAY.
SIR J. CANTLIE'S REPLY TO CHALLENGER.

BATHURST, 73, DOCKERS 66.

"I'll do his job if he will do mine" is the answer of Sir James Cantlie, the famous physician, to Sir Claude Chamberlain de Grey's challenge to him in the Weekly Dispatch to walk from London to Brighton, with and without the help of his piece, and then box three two-minute rounds.

The challenge was issued as a result of Sir James Cantlie's pronouncement on a bathing, particularly his assertion that early morning bathing without food beforehand is very deleterious to the heart and general health.

Sir James told the Weekly Dispatch that he would not bother about the challenge save to suggest to his opponent that he should try a day out of a Harley-street specialist's year.

"I rise at half-past four, and have done so for years, except when I have risen at two o'clock, and I write usually till eight o'clock, when I breakfast. That takes me about 15 minutes, and from then till three o'clock I am busy with patients."

"Five nights a week I lecture from half-past six till nine. How would Sir Claude like to talk as much as that?"

In addition I am surgeon to two hospitals, besides other interests, like editing a journal and writing technical articles."

"It is all very well for Sir Claude to say that he is on his own ground and in that in which he is so proficient, but suppose he inclines towards my profession a little and realises what work I put in during one day."

"I will do his job if he will do mine." [Sir James Cantlie was a medical practitioner in Hongkong for many years.]

AYANGISZE RIVER MYSTERY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LITTLE RUSSIAN GIRL.

O.

In regard to the disappearance of a three-year-old Russian girl from the steamer *Yankee*, under circumstances which point strongly to a case of kidnapping of which we have already published a brief report, the *Shanghai Times* says:—

The child was a daughter of Mr. Moore, a wealthy Russian subject, who is manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Hankow. Mr. Moore, with his wife, child, and a Russian nurse left Shanghai for Hankow on the *Yankee*.

The boat reached Chinkiang at midnight on September 18th and departed two hours later. The little girl, who was sleeping in the stateroom with her nurse, disappeared sometime between 12.30 and 6 a.m.

Shanghai police authorities are of the opinion that it would be impossible for a three-year-old child to climb out of a berth by herself and open the heavy door leading to the corridor. It is equally improbable that she climbed out of the window. The stateroom was on the first class deck and about twenty feet above the sea-level. If she fell overboard the splash, and screams, would certainly have attracted notice. The nurse reported that after retiring at 12.30, she slept heavily until 6 a.m. and heard nothing unusual during the night.

Mr. Moore stated that he has no enemies in China and that he has received no letters demanding money. A strict watch is being kept on river craft of all descriptions, and a thorough search is in progress in the city of Chinkiang. The missing child is brunette in colouring and is described as being bright, attractive and very friendly to strangers.

THE DECAY OF JAPANESE MILITARISM.

SIGNS OF CHANGE.

Dr. Yoshino, who has been writing in the Tokyo *Asahi* on Japan and Democracy, concludes his article thus:—"It is a fact that in spite of the bulk of public opinion being for democracy, the policy, especially the foreign policy, of this country has a complexion of militarism. This is decidedly an unnatural phenomenon, which cannot be paralleled in foreign constitutional countries. The foreign observer in descending on us as a nation of an imperial tendency is right, but he must look into the matter more closely before coming to the conclusion that the people are hearty and soul at the back of the imperialism of the Government. It is my unshakable conviction that the majority of the people are decidedly against militarism and imperialism. The natural question may arise: Why then the people do not impeach the Government whose policy is in fact contradictory to their conviction? To this question the only answer is that things are as they are in this country; that the public opinion is unable to make itself felt in the government. In ordinary representative countries the Cabinet is responsible to the elected representatives of the people, and the government cannot take important measures without the approval of that body. But conditions are different in this country. We have here a War Department which can act independently from the rest of the Cabinet, and even the Emperor has no voice in matters relating to defence. And as such questions as the Siberian or Chinese are essentially matters which come within the domain of the War Ministry, the policy which it follows tends to be militaristic, and the foreign observer, who does not know the circumstances naturally comes to regard the policy of the War Ministry as the policy of the Government backed by the people. But fortunately there is a movement for the abolition of such a system, the under which the country may appear to be governed by two different governments. Once the War Ministry is relegated to its proper field and is made to be responsible to the Government, Japan will come to be regarded as a country governed by public opinion."

Already there are signs of the bourgeoisie coming gradually to regard militarism with misgiving, and a sufficiently keen-eyed observer will see on every side the force of liberalising influences to make itself felt in the government of the country."

AS OLD AS EVE.

[BY MAJOR A. G. LEONARD (PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN NIGERIA).]

It is only modern egotism and ignorance that calls things new. Apart from Solomon's true aphorism and Chaucer's less known repetition of it, in a slightly different form, that "there is nothing new that has not been old," there is no such thing as the new woman or modern girl. If the modern girl wears a few clothes as she possibly can, the still more modern girl of ancient days wore nothing at all.

The last of Adam and Eve was the first to wear the skin, but the first advance made by Mrs. Eve was to wear a fig-leaf.

It is not woman who is new, but her art and mannerisms, and very much of her beauty specialist, her rouse, her nose, her lips, her eyes, and her wiles are quite as old as she is.

Humankind, perhaps thousands of years before, perhaps painted her face, or more correctly, her eyebrows and eyelids, the women of Africa and the East had adorned their faces, and even their toes, with henna.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MILLERAND.
A PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hugh Miller writes in the Daily Express:

Alexandre Millerand is what the French would call "un homme de valeur"—a man of value. The appellation is one which implies reliability rather than greatness. The French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs is not a great man, despite his highly creditable political career. When you meet him, his benevolent exterior and paternal manner destroy any preconceived notions you may have formed of his superlative abilities, and in their place you get an impression of a man imbued with perfect sincerity, fervent patriotism, and a sense of fear that he will be unable to accomplish his fixed purpose.

He attracts your attention immediately you meet him. It is not that you feel his is a superior presence; it is simply that this stolid, plainly dressed, stockily built, and swarthy Frenchman, with his curly hair, straight, wide-brimmed felt hat, and pockets like a farmer, and a look of a contented child-like faith in the dark eyes, veiled with pines and shadowed by his bushy eyebrows, evokes your sympathy.

He is tenacious and always ready to sacrifice himself for a principle, as he has already done in the past.

MAN OF MANY PARTS.

Alexandre Millerand is a Socialist, whose views have been followed by time. Prince von Bülow is the authority for the statement that the Kaiser once said:—"Would that we had such Socialists here!"

He is in his sixty-first year, and during his busy political career has held nearly every portfolio in the Cabinet, his first being that of Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau Administration. He was Minister of War from 1912 till October, 1915 in the Viviani Cabinet, then held no office until he succeeded M. Clemenceau as President of the Council. He is a member of the Paris Bar, and shone as a journalist when collaborating with Clemenceau on "La Justice," and as editor of "La Petite République" and "La Lanterne." When he started a paper of his own, "La Voix," he was less successful, and the venture was short-lived.

He fought strenuously for a revision of the Dreyfus trial; he may be said to be the political father of military aviation; and he has proved an efficient strike-breaker. He handled the postal and railway strikes with masterly skill, and earned well-deserved admiration for his bold action in recently dissolving the French General Confederation of Labour as being a menace to the security of the State.

He is an excellent orator, but a mediocre writer. When faced with a crisis in the Chamber, he meticulously prepares his speech, and is able to deliver it with telling effect. This ability to rise on occasion to a flight of oratorical power has more than once enabled him to weather a storm and make port with the renewed confidence of Parliament.

PONZI IN JAIL.

MAN WHO MADE 16 MILLION IN SIX MONTHS.

Charles Ponzi, the Boston "financial wizard" who is reported to have made 16 million dollars in six months through buying and selling international postal coupons, was still in jail on August 20th, according to the *Los Angeles Times* of that date. He is charged with using the mails to defraud and an involuntary petition of bankruptcy has been filed against him.

Ponzi appeared before a federal commissioner, August 20th and after waiving a preliminary hearing was taken back to confinement in default of a \$25,000 bond. His trial was set for September 6th. The financier told a deputy United States marshal that his downfall was due to withdrawal of support by a man prominent in the city's financial circles. If given his liberty under guard for 60 days, he asserted he could make good dollar for dollar, on every promise and prove his recovery. The Boston specialist remarked as an instance of continued public confidence in him that he had received a check for \$5,500 for investment before he left the jail on the day of his arraignment. His liabilities uncovered by the state attorney-general totalled \$4,308,874 plus the 60 per cent. interest offered. His popularity with his investors seems to have remained strong, for a large crowd in the court room pressed about him to shake his hand. A handsome spotlight on the extravagant, Get-Rich-Quick-Wallington story developed in Philadelphia, where three young men from Boston, representing themselves as agents of the Old Colony Foreign Exchange Company of Boston, offered to give 50 per cent. profit in 45 days to all depositors. They lost several hundred dollars before they were put out of business by detectives.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

NEW PROBLEMS DAILY.

AGRAM, August 1930.

The Premier, M. Venich, to-day gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Jozef, the Czech-Slovak Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is visiting this country; the dinner being organised by the Officers Club. M. Venich made a speech, in the course of which he said:—

We are happy, my colleagues and friends, and I, to welcome amongst us the late Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech-Slovak Republic, because we know that he makes the policy of his people, that admirable people which was the first amongst our brother Slavs to fight against the invaders and to defend the national individuality, and which was always our friend both in the hour of good fortune and in the hour of trial. We firmly believe that the sufferings endured in common under the heel of the Habsburgs have drawn us even closer together than have our glorious and our common origin. In our view, our rapprochement has been sealed for ever by the blood that has been shed for brothers for the sacred cause of progress in justice and in liberty. Without departing from the sentiment of gratitude which we owe to our great friends and Allies in the work of our national emancipation, we must to-day take upon our shoulders the heavy task of maintaining peace around us and assuring the measure necessary to that end. We have shed our blood on behalf of liberty in order to oppress others, in order to be able to be unjust or aggressive, but on the other hand, we will tolerate no disposition to overturn the status established by peace treaties. We have no designs on the property of any neighbour, but we should be unworthy of our heroes and our martyrs if we permitted for one moment the illusion even of putting in question our political and territorial rights. Our two peoples will then, highly approve our alliance, and will greet it with confidence and enthusiasm. They will also appreciate our great merit in this work of assuring peace. I invite you, gentlemen and dear friends, to raise your glasses to the greatest and prosperity of the Czech-Slovak Republic, our ally and friend, and I drink to the health of its great President and his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Responding to the toast, Dr. Jozef said:—

In the name of the Czech-Slovak Republic, I have the honour to thank you for the friendly reception in your country and for your cordial words. This is the first official mission from the Czech-Slovak Republic that has come to your country. It arrives at a moment that is a particularly difficult one for Europe. The Peace Treaty has not yet been wholly applied and war is still raging in the East. Problems that have not yet been solved surround us daily in new forms. In these circumstances our mission has come to your country to examine all these problems with you, to exchange views with you on these questions, and to deliberate with you upon the past and upon the future. The Czech-Slovak nation was always greatly loved in your country. We loved you for your sincere devotion to the Slav cause, to which we were always so firmly attached. We respected you for your great love of your so much persecuted country and for your incomparable bravery and courage in the defence of your liberty, which must remain for us an unforgettable example in the future. We respected you for your great sufferings, which prepared the way for your liberty, but which were also the foundation of Czech-Slovak independence.

Before the war we laboured together in order to attain that which took place during the late world war. At the moment when nearly all our hopes have been realised, and when we are reuniting all our work, we must recall the past in order to see what direction we must take in the future. That future is present before our eyes. That future is in conflict with the other. It is our duty to draw the more closely together, in order to show Europe that two other Slav nations wish intimately to collaborate in the pacification of Europe and in establishing the foundations of an entirely new Europe, a Europe possible, just, and democratic. It is our duty at this moment to accentuate a little Slav collaboration. At the moment when everything is still troubled in Central Europe we desire to make our two peoples see that our close collaboration and our Alliance in the future signifies for them labour for peace and internal consolidation on the one hand, and the affirmation of the sentiments of external security on the other. Our two peoples may have full confidence in their mutual collaboration will certainly guarantee to them the application of the Peace Treaties, security and peace. As we are, we remain over faithful to the policy that we have followed, with them during the war. We have over the same sentiments of gratitude and friendship towards those who so powerfully aided us during the tragic moments of the Great War, and we will pursue with them a policy of justice and right. With these sentiments I venture, Mr. President and dear friend, to drink, in the friendship and alliance of our two countries, to the greatness and prosperity of the Kingdom of the Serbo-Croat-Slovenes, and to the health of your august Sovereign and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent Alexander.

These various things that we keep calling new are merely recollections. So-called liberalism, utilitarianism, and suchlike freakisms are merely the revival of the long-buried primal art of the human mind and cave dwellers of prehistoric times—an unknown and forgotten art of the early dawn of Egypt and Ethiopia. The modern girl is but the old girl of the eternal feminine that tempts the shadow of the male over and over and over again. That is not impossible. She, That shall command my heart, and I see.

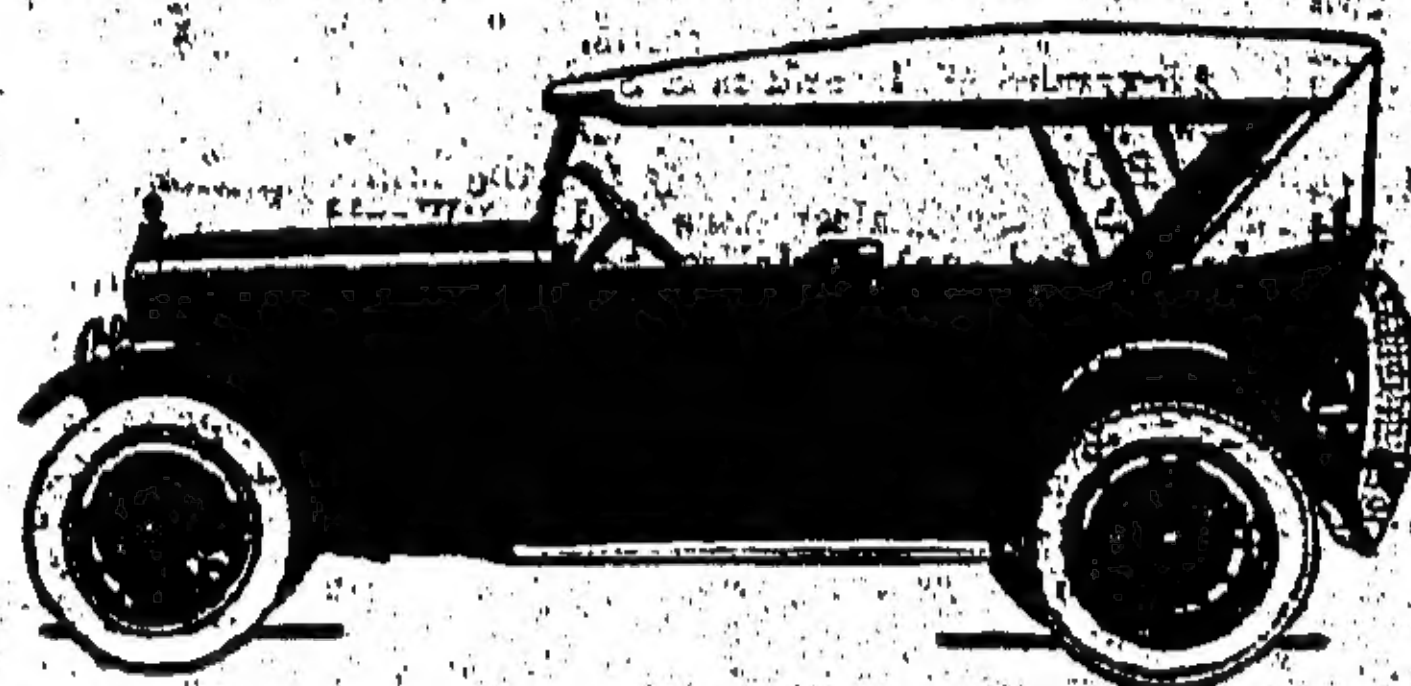
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WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY. BLUNDERS BY OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Remarkable instances of the waste of money by Government officials are given in the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. The administrator of works and buildings is censured for granting an armistice bonus to the workmen of contractors and sub-contractors without the sanction of the Treasury.

The committee also state that this official extended the 12 1/2 per cent bonus to persons not covered by the award of the committee on production, and authorized the addition of nearly £500,000 to the cost of certain works, principally at Eastchurch and Harlow.

It seems to be indefensible, state the committee, "that the finance branch of the Air Ministry, and, through them, the necessary, the Treasury, were not informed of his actions. For instance, his decision with regard to the 12 1/2 per cent bonus was given on March 15th, 1918, but the finance branch heard nothing of it until May 17th, 1918."

"HIGHLY IRREGULAR."
The Secretary of State for Air is also censured for ordering 500 Liberty engines, costing £736,000, in America on November 24, 1918, in defiance of the instructions of the "American Board."

The Secretary of State's action was defended on the ground that, having in view the doubts which America might have with regard to the termination of war (the armistice being imminent), they would be all the more ready to part with their engines. On the whole the transaction was highly irregular, but the committee do not recommend that further action should be taken with regard to it.

Among other items mentioned are an expenditure of £23,554 on the production of a film showing scenes that might have occurred if the country had been invaded. The film was never exhibited.

The sum of £188,084 was expended in erecting schools for the training of boys in pneumatic riveting. Owing to the opposition of the trade unions the schools were never used, and the net loss was £22,204.

In one case the Foreign Office approved a refund of £80,000 to the Egyptian Government. There was a clerical error, and the true figure should have been £8,000.

The committee refer to instances in which departmental officials allot contracts to themselves and the firms in which they are interested, and suggest that the Treasury should issue an instruction on the subject to prevent scandals.

It is expected that the loss on the motor-tractor ploughing scheme of the Food Production Department will be £3,000,000, and on the horse-ploughing scheme £1,000,000.

DOMESTIC IN PATCHES.

[By JANE BARNES-KELLY.]

All the way from London to Cromer I watched the woman opposite me in the train. She was knitting and smoking. The mastery way in which she combined her rapid purl and plain with an inveterate smoker's ecstatic inhalations filled me with admiration. She was the most amusing figure of up-to-date domestic economy—with a manly "fag" in its mouth. The pre-war woman would probably have been horrified at the idea of smoking in public, but she would certainly have spent her time in the train over a light novel—not in the determined effort to increase the resources of her wardrobe.

THE SMOKING KNITTER.

The knitting smoker or smoking knitter, whichever you prefer to call her, is really a symbol as well as an actual type of the woman of to-day. She is frankly manly in many of her tastes, but her femininity is undoubted—and it is astonishingly efficient. She smokes—sometimes she swears, she plays games, for she is free of the world's pleasure grounds, as well as of its markets, and no door to success is barred for her. Yes, if it were a fine seam and to knit like a revolutionary, there is a title to domesticity, she is far ahead of the pre-war girl.

Before the war it was a little "fag" to smoke, but it was very "slow" indeed to make one's own clothes. If a young woman ever knitted she made about stockings for her brothers and men friends; if she sewed she did elaborate embroidery for the drawing-room cushions; but no smart girl ever admitted to having constructed anything for her personal wear.

PLAIN SEWING MANIA.

There is one extremely smart, young married woman who has the crocheted grace so badly that when recently she motored to Scotland she did not "waste" her time looking at the scenery, but was able to show a nice jade green dress as the result of her trip. Her husband, it must be added, was not as enthusiastic over her activities as he might have been. He merely remarked that it was a good thing that she was short and tight, as otherwise she would have been a sight to see under the ever-growing folds of crocheted green wool as well as nearly smothered by her Virginia cigarettes.

As to the plain sewing mania, that is also growing apace among the really smart, who construct the most intimate garments in the drawing-room at house parties, and struggle with brocade anglaises and hemstitching between cigarettes or hands at bridge. No one who has stayed in a house party recently can say that we are not domestic in patches!—Daily Express.

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